G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

File No. ~~19 of 1887~~ 18 of 1888

Serial Nos. 1 — 15

191 .

(L. R.)

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 – 15

major **Part B for**

SUBJECT.

Revised rules for grant of half the remission of assessment on wet lands.

---

1. 923 d. 23.2.83 from the D.C. Bangalore ot - Ref on the system of granting remissions of assessment on wet lands

2. 2487/81 d. 30.7.85 To the D.C.s and Sub-division officers. Calls for report and certain returns in a prescribed form, on the work of the order relating to the remission in case of failure of irrigation.

W D 1851—GPB—20,000—15-12-15

Indexed

10.8.85. from the

on the system of partial

assessment to afford au

ryots engaged in wet cu

3/5 d 28.8.85. from the Sub.

Hassan Dt. submits a rep

the working of the rules for

mission of assessment on

ets

632 d 14.9.85 fr. on the D

mits a statement givin

ulk-wise of the wet assess

ts and the remissions gr

3842-7/129 d 1.10.85 To the C.E.

Bangalore (11) Sub division

Hassan — Request o

called for maybe sub mi

T.O/565 d 4.10.85. from T

thereafter the statem

137 2.3.10.85 — from

Chikaldoddy sub-divi

The system of granti

assessment on int

remaining unrelieve

use of irrigation

1544 — d 26.10.85. fr. o

submits the report

(4.)

Bangalore
30 July 1885.

My dear Mr Medlicott,

After carefully going over the last land revenue figures giving the factors for four years I have come to the conclusion that the half remission rule of Augt 1884 should be cancelled. The measure will be extremely unpopular, but it cannot be helped. I am calling upon all the offs to send me their opinion supported by figures.

When the remission order is withdrawn there should be I think some rule for the Jemabundi officer temporarily reducing wet rates under breached tanks, pending the restoration of the tanks. In the Astagram Division the Jemabundi officers have ~~always~~ always adopted these reduced rates,—

Yours when disposing of the question finally

With kind regards

Yours very sincerely

Kshetrachandra

as to grant D., or are the remissions granted ~~upon recom~~ by Govt. upon recommendation of the District Officer in individual cases? Is there any difference of practice in this matter as regards settled & unsettled Talukas? What is your own opinion in the matter? Whether the Govt. should deal with individual recommendations in such cases or be satisfied with an annual statement showing breached tanks & the remission by reason of temporary reduction of rates, pending their restoration.

Please let me have this letter back with your reply, as I would like to have it

known as Bengal rates, without reference to Gore. It is there a well recognized arrangement. I shall feel obliged if you can let me know what has been the practice in this District 1st as regards settled Talukas & 2nd as regards Talukas still unsettled.

When a tank breaches, and in consequence of such breach lands under the tank could not be cultivated with wet crops, has it been the practice in this District to grant any & what remissions? Are such temporary remissions granted by the reduction in rates by Jumabandi Officer, as in the

without any reference to Govt., whether as regards settled or unsettled Talooks, only to impose ½ or Bazar rates in the case of breached tanks. This ½ rate continues till the tank is restored again.

I am of opinion that Govt. should not be required to deal with individual recommendations in such cases, but that it should be left to the Summary Officer & not as a matter of discretion but of direction or duty.

An annual statement showing the extent of remission or loss to Govt. by reason of breaches of tanks would be of great use in an administrative point of view. A copy would doubtless be sent to the S. R. E. to take action as regards repairing such tanks

A Bicultor would have power to be issued making it obligatory to grant Bonus or at rates at summer time in case of such increased demand. Such a measure would doubtless have a salutary effect in keeping cultivated in the best order, necessary sugar cane, plantains & other produce which are sometimes scarce for want of "pring" from the canes & weed worse disorder in consequence.

With kind regards
yours very truly
[illegible]

Return your letter as requested. (5) Bonaventure.

31 July 1888

My dear Mr Sheridan

I hasten to reply to your welcome letter of last night.

I do not think that the cancellation of the weed concession will after all be very important.

In this district, it has been my consistent practice

CHIEF SECY.'S DEPT.

SUBMITTED TO THE DEWAN.

For Orders -

The Executive Engineer requests that proposals for lease of irrigation water be received and

2 The old lengan rate is practically half the new rate, & the increase of the lengan rate for increase when the source of irrigation fails & water is again in action has been the Ryots' cause - There has never been a complaint that lengan rate is unfair and that it ought to be abolished instead - The Collector considers it also as a very valuable Drainage the tank in good order and proceeds irrigation water from neighbouring

3 For all these reasons the present system should continue - As to the question of the land under which the tank water flows and hence the [illegible] Ryots [illegible] later on [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] -

[illegible]

The Engineer of the Dewan [illegible] [illegible]

The point raised by the Chief Sec. may be received for further Cons.

In the meantime the Draft [illegible] as revised [illegible] on the Tank

[illegible]

16/3/90

Put

1 Revert to Revs - (Sent)

2 Submit Report [illegible] the proposed amendment of Rules & [illegible] the draft set of Rules -

[illegible] 10/2/3

nbl

Remissions are not granted on wet lands because the existing rates of assessment have been fixed upon a full consideration of the value of sources of irrigation & upon the basis of an average of good & bad seasons.* The principle is correct but I do not know how it has been worked, & how the effect of good & bad seasons was determined. The liability of Dagho to be breached does not depend upon good or bad seasons, but upon the care & attention paid by Govt. to the strengthening of the Bank bunds, & the opening of proper Calingulas, ~~[illegible]~~ If the Bank does not ~~supply~~ receive sufficient water in any year, for want of rains, or of the

* Also neglect of Nuti & Mahaniam & Indolen & Rajkhandwas floods.

of the breach, the
Ryot has been divided
not only to raise wet
crops, but also dry
crops — the wet being
due to any fault on
his part, we should
remit the whole rent in
the first year, the
Ryot being at liberty
to throw up the land
next year if it is
not with his whole to
repair ~~it~~ or render it
fit for cultivation
subject to the payment
of wet assessment of the Zerah
is repaired, or Dry
assess if it is not repaired.
The rule of levying half
assess without reference
to the condition of the
land appears to me
to be unjustifiable.
I am not unaware that
any power of granting
remissions ~~in the to~~
~~above~~, on individual
grounds is liable to
abuse, but it is a
lesser evil than the
hardship caused
by demanding assess

5 lived & (2) for water supplied, & that inasmuch as Govt fail to give water, the Ryots can only demand the remission of the water tax & not of the land tax also. — If so, what we should levy should be not half the wet asst, but the asst at dry rate chargeable on the land if it were not wet. — There is nothing to show that the Dry assessment is ordinarily equal to half wet asst. I would therefore say that the Dry asst chargeable on lands of similar quality should be levied instead of the wet asst. — Even this Dry assessment, we would not be justified in levying, if the lands have been cut up & rendered unfit for cultivation in consequence of the breach of the Tank. In consequence

This is the real point, as Benson is well understood by the Province

crops suffer by excessive rains & inundation, any loss incurred thereby cannot be said to be due to any neglect on the part of Govt & no remission need be made because the asst has been fixed on an average of good & bad seasons. But if the Tanks or breach, because we have not taken care of their bunds, & Govt is unable to collect the land in consequence, he is certainly entitled to remission, & indeed we admit this principle by saying that only half asst should be collected in such cases.

3. But the question for consideration is, upon what principle are the charge ~~of~~ ½ asst? It must be on the principle, that the assets of wet lands consists of (1) tax on

7

on land rendered
unfit for cultivation
by an act of omission
on the part of Govt.—
In Madras,
when a tank is breached
& the lands left waste
in consequence, the
whole net-asst. is
remitted, whether the
land is rendered unfit
for cultivation or not.—
They also remit the full
net-asst. of water
is not supplied, whether
the tank is breached or
not, notwithstanding
that in fixing the
asst., the effect of
good or bad seasons
has been duly taken
into consideration.—
If dry crops are raised,
proportionately asst. is
charged. Their system
of granting remissions
for failure of water
is based on the principle
that in the case of
wet lands, there are
two contracting parties,

9

Danko however, I am quite clear that the Egypto are entitled to concessions, except when the breach has taken place in consequence of the neglect of the Egypto concerned, in which case the fall & not half the assets may be well demanded.

Wol

7/8/10

— one the Govt agreeing to supply water, the other, the Ryot agreeing to cultivate the land & pay the assess. — If the Govt fail to fulfil their part of the contract, the Ryot is not bound to fulfil her part. — This seems to me to be reasonable, as it is not ordinary easy to cultivate wet lands with dry crops, & very often the season for dry crop cultivation is over by the time the failure of water becomes known & certain.

But, I do not advocate the system of wholesale remissions for failure of water, as perhaps, the Mysore Govt have been more considerate than brother Govt in taking the effects of good & bad seasons into consideration in fixing assess, as the case of treated

10

Registrar

Perhaps it would be convenient to submit this Re-Report for your Approval.

There is because I am not sure whether you intend to accept the last para beginning "In the present case".

Another is to beg you to consider one point which is worth considering when the rules are to be altered. It occurs to me that the owner of the land on which cattle-stones or other sand heaps are thrown and the flood has flown & carried it over a tank breaches. It may be that a small benefit in the shape of crops may be secured by the owner from portion of the land. But the benefit intended by him to offset very great price cost of removing the sand and restoring the land again for cultivation may be very great. In such cases Officers should be allowed some discretion in recommending for payment. Full area may require to be committed till the land is cleared to be from cultivation, & the government may have to repair for the very year in which the tank breached.

Yours Registrar

Madras 5th July 1890

Forwarded. 5/3/90

Yes. Perhaps it be because we are remitting Entire Assess. & not merely ½.

This will be naturally a Case for some compensation or a concession in some shape. But I am doubtful whether we can with safety recognize a right to compensation, without leading to very inconvenient claims agst. the Govt. whenever a Tank Breaches. Breaches are ordinary events, and the lands below must be expected to suffer for them. Please send these papers to Govt. Chemical Ana & we may be able to lay down some rule on the subject. One or 2 yrs assess. may perhaps be remitted.

Submitted to the
Commissioner with
a draft of a letter
the standing orders
on the subject

18-7-95

What has the DOW
Affairs in charge
Wasage - Zeba
Colony? Mrs State -
Present W&D Lt
& Mutbank with
his remarks
18.7.95 [illegible]

Draft
[illegible]
18.7.95
[illegible]

Drafted
[illegible]
18/7/95

The Executive Engineer
requests the correct-
ness of the statement
and is in favor of
the remission requested

Submitted
with felicitations. 5-9-95

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Enclosed to the 2nd Commissioner

The record is incomplete. The lands in question cannot be reclassified in my humble opinion on the opinion of a P.W.D. subordinate official of the rank of an Overseer. The questions are (1) Were these lands dependent upon the Mallapheen Channel at the time of survey and is this the source mentioned in the Ulas patrika? (2) When and how did the Channel fall into disuse? (3) Is its repair or restoration a work devolving upon the Govt (P.W.D.) or upon the ryots concerned, if the former has such work been finally abandoned by the P.W.D.? & (4) Is the irrigation of these lands from some other channel or source not feasible?

May I write to the Commr

Yes. You may get the data from the Irrig. Dept. As to the Section as to whether the source of irrigation has been cut off from these lands & whether there is no prospect of restoring it. Ask also that the terms under which this alteration to the prejudice of the ryots was effected may be kindly explained

UMS
1/9/95

Rattaiah
2/9/95

Enclosed with the 2nd draft
AD 4/9/95

Letter as regards Point No. 1
also asks to be furnished
with an extract
from the Uttar Pathik.

As regards the
other Points, the
reply has to be written by
the Secy. Dept. of Education
(Ext. Relations)
The Secy. Dept. of
Information & 25-8-95
Education - II.

25/8

(1)

Proceedings of he Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 29th August 1881.

4. The Dewan is further of opinion that the sub-division should not be limited to fields of 15 acres and upwards in dry lands and 5 acres and more in wet or garden, but that as above laid down in regard to future surveys, holders of fields of more than the minimum area of 6 acres in dry and of 2 acres in wet should be allowed an option of getting them sub-divided. It is the poorer holders of these smaller fields whose convenience has chiefly to be consulted, and it is important that in undertaking the labor and cost of the sub-division, it should be carried into effect once for all in a manner agreeable to the wishes of the people, so as to avoid the necessity for any operations of the kind again hereafter. It may perhaps be advisable to take one District in the present year and see in what manner the measure works.

5. It must be noted that the existing rules in regard to the sub-division of lands under the decrees of the Civil Courts under Section 17 of Act No. IV of 1868, fix much lower minimum areas below which such sub-divisions are not allowable. The minimum area of fields fixed by these rules are :—

Dry crop land	3 Acres.
Rice land	20 Guntas.
Garden land	10 do

Extract from Dewan's Order No 2.2.9.9 / 125 29 Aug 1881

6. With regard to the question of partial remission of the assessment on wet lands laid waste from want of water, the Dewan observes that the necessity for such indulgence arises from the fact that though the survey assessment is based as regards water-supply upon a fair average of a number of years, it is not possible as a matter of fact for ryots in ordinary circumstances to pay the comparatively high rates of assessment on the wet lands which they are obliged to leave waste, and the refusal to show them a reasonable consideration in such cases leads to their getting these remissions in the more objectionable form of irrecoverable balances, or sometimes to the objectionable system of their throwing up lands at the beginning of the year, and again taking them up when the prospects of rain and water-supply become assured. This opens a door to collusion and fraud on the part of the Shanbhogs, and it is of great importance to encourage the ryots to retain their lands without such needless relinquishments and re-occupations of lands. The proposal therefore to levy only a half assessment on wet lands laid waste while showing reasonable consideration where needed, will be uniform in its action, and will not be open to the objections which exist in regard to remissions generally. The levy of the half assessment will act as a sufficient deterrent against lands being needlessly laid waste.

7. The following Rules therefore are provisionally sanctioned on the subject :—

I. Entire fields of wet lands or other lands irrigated from Government works laid waste will be allowed a remission of half their assessment.

II. The above rule is not to apply to lands irrigated from river channels or other perennial and abundant means of irrigation, in which case the remission will only be allowed if the source of irrigation has breached or is otherwise not available for irrigation.

III. The above remission is not claimable as a right, and where the occupant of the land is found to keep the land waste for more than one year, from mere neglect and not from any want of water, or with the view of using it for pasture and other purposes, the remission will not be allowed.

8. It will be seen that where the irrigation is not of a permanent kind no enquiry is required in regard to the insufficiency of the water, or the cause of the land being laid waste in the first year. The object is to protect the ryots from any annoyance by such enquiry and even where the lands are waste through mere neglect the Government will have the advantage of using the water to other lands, whilst the half assessment, as already observed, will be a deterrent against any wilful neglect on the part of the ryots.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 29th August 1881.

8. The survey assessment is based, as regards water-supply, not upon the exceptional circumstances of any one year but upon a fair average of a number of years. It is therefore strictly just that the occupant should pay the average rate thus fixed. As regards the question of expediency I do not think that in any rule, based on the suggestion now under discussion, there would be the same security from fraud which is to be found in the present practice under which a survey field must be wholly waste or wholly occupied and the revenue consequently perfectly safe. The remission of half the assessment, in the case of land lying waste, would have to apply to the wet land in a whole survey field or recognized share of a survey field, an arrangement which would probably be very inconvenient to the occupant and yet absolutely necessary on behalf of Government interests. It is obvious that the less complicated the annual inspection by the village officials the more reliable and easy must be the check to be exerted on their proceedings and I fear that any concession in the shape of remission on individual holdings must undesirably increase the dependence of Government for the revenue on the probity of these village officials.

9. It is not easy to estimate the effect of the proposed measure upon the revenue, but I should anticipate that, quite apart from any question of fraud, the results must be unfavorable. More land might be held, but less would be cultivated. We cannot ensure that an occupant will leave his land unsown or not, according to the supply of water available. Other considerations will influence him and I cannot but fear a falling off in the total cultivation as a direct result of the suggestion under report if carried out. On the subject of remissions generally I would refer to Survey Commissioner's Memo No. 900 of the 22nd July 1872, in which are put forward, although at greater length, very much the same views as I have now expressed.

No. 4461-9—123, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH AUGUST 1881.

ORDER THEREON.—In the above letter the Survey Superintendent reports on certain points discussed in paras 7, 8 and 11 of the Proceedings dated the 29th March last and after a further personal discussion of the subject with him the following instructions are issued.

2. First, with regard to the inconveniently large size of fields, the Superintendent points out that by the new Rules of 1879, the minimum size of fields having been considerably reduced, no inconvenience is likely to be felt in the Taluks surveyed subsequent to the date of the above rules. Under these rules 6 acres of dry land and 2 acres of rice land being considered the regulation size of a survey number, fields of less area are alone clubbed together provided their total area does not exceed the above limits. But a field from 6 to 15 acres in extent of dry lands or 2 to 5 acres in wet is demarcated as one number, if held by a single pattadar, apparently without reference to his wishes. The Dewan is however of opinion that in these cases the holders of the lands should at the time of the survey be allowed the option of getting such fields sub-divided into two numbers and that the measuring officers should consult and attend to their wishes in the matter. The comparatively poor condition of the ryots in the Province and the uncertainty of the seasons which often do not permit the ryots to cultivate more than a limited extent of land in the year, render it undesirable that they should be saddled with larger fields than they can ordinarily cultivate and pay for.

3. With regard to the Taluks already settled the Dewan approves of the Survey Superintendent's proposal to call upon the Deputy Commissioners to get the Village Shanbhogs to prepare a list of the larger fields which the pattadars would wish to get sub-divided; that these lists should be examined by them or their Assistants at the time of jamabandi item by item after enquiry of the individual pattadars and made over to the Survey Department to carry the sub-division into effect, and that the fields so sub-divided should be subject to a re-classification where found necessary. The sub-division should be carried out once for all and no applications for the same will be afterwards entertained. It should, as proposed by the Survey Superintendent, extend also to unoccupied arable lands which are likely to be brought under cultivation sooner or later. But it is not deemed expedient that the ryots should be deterred from coming forward with their applications by being called upon to bear the cost of such sub-division and re-classification. The cost will be properly borne by the Government itself. The labor and cost of erecting fresh boundary marks will act as a sufficient deterrent against needless applications on the subject.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 29th August 1881.

READ—

Memo of Proceedings of a Meeting held by the Dewan at Mysore on the 29th March 1881.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Secretary to the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, No. 305, dated Palya, 6th May 1881.

I have the honor to submit the report called for in Secretary's No. 624—7 of the 28th ultimo on certain points discussed in paras 7, 8 and 11 of the Proceedings of the Dewan, dated the 29th March last.

2. Dealing with the above points "seriatim," I have to report first on the subject of the sub-division of inconveniently large survey fields. I propose fixing, in communication with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, a certain limit in the case of all survey fields whether dry crop, rice or garden, or of mixed character, beyond which the ryot can, if he desires it, have his field sub-divided on two conditions: (1) that the fields as newly divided be re-classed and (2) that he pay for the cost of the operations of measuring and classing. The first of the above conditions is necessary because in many instances the ryot desires sub-division, not for any convenience of cultivation, facility of transfer or similar legitimate reason, but because he hopes to gain something by the operation, as for instance by resigning the worst portion of the field and retaining the best in the hope that the same rate which was fixed for the entire survey field as it originally stood, will also apply to the portion he retains. This of course could not be permitted, for the result would be inappropriate rates in the newly divided Survey fields. Reclassification will in almost all cases, unless the ryot resigns the more valuable portion of the field, which is very improbable, increase the rate of assessment on the ryot's holding and reduce it on the resigned portion. The cost of dividing the field will be quite immaterial to any ryot who desires sub-division from legitimate motives, while it may probably, in conjunction with the knowledge that the field will be reclassed, deter ryots whose sole object is to try and get the better of Government.

3. The limit to be fixed as above will vary according to the relative circumstances of each Taluk and will be determined on, in communication with the Deputy Commissioner; but broadly speaking it will be unnecessary to re-divide any dry crop survey field under 15 acres or any wet or garden field under 5 acres. This will ensure all really large holdings being subdivided should the ryots so desire. Minute sub-division carries with it much inconvenience to the ryot, in the shape of an increased number of boundary marks to maintain in order, as well as to Government, and I consider it would be a mistake to allow any smaller sub-division, as a general rule, than I have above suggested. It must be remembered that however ready the ryots may now be to complain, the fields were in the first instance pointed out by the ryots themselves and measured accordingly.

4. In 1879 new rules for providing more minute and convenient division of the village lands into survey fields were issued and for the future there will be no room whatever for complaint, but in Taluks already settled cases of excessively large survey fields must be systematically dealt with and will no doubt entail a good deal of trouble; but the conditions laid down in para 2 will probably tend to strike out of the list all frivolous and dishonest cases. After fixing the limit beyond which sub-division is to be allowed the Deputy Commissioner should have prepared at the annual jamabandi a list of fields requiring sub-division after it has been clearly explained to the ryots that the lands will be re-classed and the cost recovered from them. This list should be thoroughly complete, once for all, as it would entail great expense to take up cases which might crop up afterwards. The list should be forwarded to the Survey Department for disposal.

5. The subject of kumri cultivation was reported on in detail, in my letter No. 952 of the 10th December last to the address of the Survey Commissioner and has I believe come under the attention of Government and I await instructions.

6. With reference to para 11 of the Proceedings of the Dewan and also to para 3 of Order No. 516-25—4, dated 22nd April 1881, on the settlement of a portion of the Hassan Taluk, I have the honor to make the following observations on the suggestion to alter the Survey Rule which requires that an occupant of a wet field shall pay the full assessment annually whether he cultivates or not.

7. The suggestion to levy only half the assessment when the land should *from any cause* be waste, has this much to recommend it that its action would be comparatively uniform, and it comprises perhaps the most moderate relaxation possible of the existing Survey Rule. I am nevertheless unable to recommend any alteration in the present practice for reasons which I will state as briefly as possible.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 29th August 1881.

9. Any difficulty need be apprehended only where the fields, whether in surveyed or unsurveyed taluks, are large, and the ryots are induced to throw the whole field waste even when they are able to cultivate a portion, in view to secure the remission. But this difficulty would to a great extent be removed under the measures adopted to subdivide such large areas into fields of convenient size, and the levy of the half assessment will in all cases be a sufficient protection for the interests of Government.

10. The settling officers should personally enquire into these remissions and satisfy themselves in every case that the fields have been examined by proper officers and have really lain waste. An individual statement of the remission should also be submitted to the Government for sanction.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Survey Superintendent.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts

Application of Canon to the Spiritual Life

Main Principles.

The Principle.

Art. 17. The following rules are the subject of practical regulation and in regard to lands that are permanently assigned.

I. Entire fields of such lands or other lands acquired from government under conditions, will be allowed by remission of half their assessment.

to ? H.W.

II. The above remission of half of such lands acquired from private channels or other personal and abundant means of irrigation, in which case the remission will only be allowed if the source of irrigation has been or is otherwise not available for irrigation.

III. The above remission is not claimable as a right, and when the assessment of the land is found to keep the land under for more than one year from one regular and safe flowing stream of water, with the aim of using it for farming purposes, the remission will not be allowed.

P.B.

Draft

1890.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 25th September 1890.

No. $\frac{7742\text{-}51.}{\text{Cir. } 160.}$

Erratum in Proceedings No. 9792—214, dated 5th March 1890.

Mysore Govt. Central Press, Bangalore.—30-9-90.—120.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 25th September 1890.

ERRATUM.

No. 7742-51—Cir. 160, dated 25th September 1890.

In line 8, Rule II, para 2 of the Orders in printed Proceedings No. 9792-800—Cir. 214 of the 5th March 1890 for the word "Banjar" read "Bengar."

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Director of Statistics and Agriculture.

1881.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 7th December 1881.

No. 7162-9
219.

Passing orders regarding the grant of remissions owing to failure of crops.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—10-12-81.—75.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 7th December 1881.

READ—

Letter No. 1419—515 of the 25th November 1881, from the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.

No. 7162-9—219, DATED 7TH DECEMBER 1881.

ORDER THEREON.—The remission of half assessment on entire fields of wet lands laid waste was sanctioned as a special case in the expectation that it will meet the great body of cases of lands laid waste from want of water without the necessity of any enquiry into individual circumstances. This remission cannot be extended further to cases of entire or partial loss of crops without leading to the objectionable features of remissions in general which it is the object of the survey settlement rules to put an end to. It would necessitate an individual enquiry which is open to great objection and it would be difficult to distinguish between entire and partial losses of crops. Such cases moreover must in most parts of the Province be comparatively limited, and though the Dewan is aware that the Kolar District is more exposed to these failures of crops in the Kartika crop cultivation in bad seasons, it is not possible to extend the remission to them without opening a door to abuse.

2. There would also then arise the question of wet land cultivated with dry crop without irrigation in respect of which also the remission may with some fairness be claimed. But any relaxation of the general rule that all lands are to pay under all circumstances the assessment fixed upon them by the survey either in the above case or in the case of entire loss of crops cannot be sanctioned without the risk of abuse and interference with the principles of the survey settlement.

3. If in seasons of entire failure of water, it is found necessary to authorize the cultivation of dry crops on all the lands under a tank, or if the crops should entirely fail in bad seasons over a whole tract of country or over the whole area under a tank from its breach or other causes, a special report should be submitted recommending for previous sanction the measures of relief required in such cases.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To— The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.
,, Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.

(16)

(General Serial No. 29.)

1883

From Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District

To
The Secretary to the ~~Chief Commissioner~~ Revenue
of Mysore, Department.

L.R
No 18 of 82
Serial No 1

Dated 23 February
Despatched
Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 973 } 18 —8 .
No.

Reporting on the system of granting permission of access on "waste" lands

26.283

Today

Put up with the file on 15th

(5) (16) 7

From

L. Ricketts. Esq

Commissioner

Bangalore District

To

R. Vyasendra Rao. Esq.

Secretary to the

Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 23rd February 1883

D No 923

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to lay this letter before the Dewan.

2. Without discussion to the latter able Dewan, it is enough to state that it has been considered the conflict of opinions as to the admissibility of the recent orders regarding remissions on such lands.

3. I have also argue in favor of such remissions, think that

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

bad years, and through in the latter case, the loss to a Rajah who has a large holding may be great, still, he has had his equivalent of gains proportionate to these losses, in favourable years. Government does not step in and claim a share of these profits by charging extra assessment in good years, and so we see how the Ryots in consequence can justly claim any remission in the years when the crop fails or are indifferent.

It is strange to argue that the Ryots are improvident, and that they should have used the recurrence of good years to pay for bad years. Improvidence of this nature is to be seen everywhere, even in the case of Coffee Estates, wherein South the assessment, coming at the yield and value of the crop, is very light indeed. The tendency to foster improvident habits is not the reason for

[illegible]

4. [illegible] Settlement [illegible] the [illegible]

5. [illegible]

ones; but nothing equal to the lakh of acres cultivated in the last year.

8. Wet cultivation cannot be much increased by special endeavours; it depends much upon the number of people and facilities in the way of manure, &c.

9. To one with further increase the rich revenue in these districts, but you, compared to nearly 1000 Rupees. Further it would be little in attributable to cultivators not their realizing the full value of the concessions granted to them and to the land, which I am informed to add the price and discontent, that those who actually considered were not to participate in the Revenue Roll. In other words, with Hyderabad put it to me, there was a figure to cultivate in the be of benefiting themselves as well as Government

13.

14.

Letter case will be found to be to the advisability of the new Concession system.

11. I hope it is not to be understood the Concession rules that a number of cases in which the land will be left to be subjected to nine years, particularly to any nothing of those numerous cases in which the Pioneer having been tempted to be lured to cultivate the family a second qualifying a homestead (by their having allowed the Concession of their sons) will also allow their lands to be wasted.

12. Supposing the coming year be a year similar to the one June now referring to the Concession to be granted will not be only to Boody, but practically takes away that amount - a very serious case in itself, and becoming startling in the general total for the whole Province. And, as above,

almost to say, the suggestion or charge by Mr. Blennes Christmas that such fraud or fraudulent practices received. The inquiry into such cases will satisfy you of the insufficiency of trouble and representations.

15. It has to be stated that the assessment taken is based upon a average of bad and good years, and consequently this sum represents more received as to only succeeded for; but with better a very large increase, with no corresponding advantage.

16. The existence of Bottings having gotten amongst the sheep and then came the proximity of grazing which are no an average decrease to one or two individuals, and when these cattle have gone, the indications remained and divided into several holdings, certainly accounted. The

in order is good, and whereas the Lands are periodically increased by breaking up the soil, so that it behoves Government to realize as much rent as possible.

18. Lastly, if it be determined to continue the new system, I would beg to suggest that the settlement Department be instructed henceforth not to have this agreement upon a basis of bad and good seasons; but on good seasons alone, and this settlement should be a fixed Rent or revision in bad Seasons. The same would also have to be done in the case of existing settlements when the Assessments expire.

I would, however, respectfully, urge on the consideration of the Government the advisability, if possible on financial grounds, of lending to the ryots, and investing the Survey Department, where it is

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(General Serial No. 81.)

1885.

6

From

L.R.

File No. ~~29789~~ 18 of 82

Serial No. 2

To Dy. Commr.
Sub-Division Officer

Dated 30th July 1885

Despatched

Received

(Enclosures No.

General No. 2497

No. 81

Calling for report and certain returns in a prescribed form on the subjects of the order relating to remission of cases of failure of irrigation water.

From 7th August 1883 to 31st March 1884

— " — 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885

— " — 1st April 1885 to 30th June 1885

(6)

JR

No 2497/81 of 30.7.85

Rules:-

* Spare copy not available in Monthly Volume of Proceedings.

In Proceedings No 4461/123 of 23rd Aug. 1881 certain rules were sanctioned authorizing the remission of half assessment on entire field of such land remaining uncultivated owing to failure of irrigation. These rules have now been in operation for four years, and as their adoption was sanctioned provisionally it is desirable to institute an inquiry into their practical working. The Dy. Commrs. and Subdy. Officers will accordingly

~~[illegible] operations only~~
~~[illegible] the back years~~
~~1882-1884~~

The Dy. Commrs and Sub Dn. Offrs are requested to submit the report above called for as soon as possible, together with returns in the appended form.

30/7/85

Tahsils	Extent of cultivated land under occupation							Demand on account of assessment on occupied cultivated area							Remission of the year's cultivation assessment granted or recommended						
	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89

To
Deputy Commrs
& Sub Dn Officers.

Recd 31/7

has taken place in the area of wet land under occupation.

~~The Dewan desires to learn the Reason~~

It is obvious that a system of remission of assessment ~~individual holdings~~ depending upon an annual inspection of individual holdings is very difficult of control and liable to be greatly abused. The Dewan desires to learn ~~whether the Subordinate Officers~~ the extent to which frauds or attempts at fraud have been discovered ~~to prevail~~ in each District in connection with the rules in question.

~~Permanent Remission Recommended in lieu~~

Entails heavy work upon local Revenue Officials and

~~and also additional work has been imposed on Village Officers~~

be requested to report whether the system of partial remission of wet assessment above referred to has been found to afford any real relief to ryots engaged in wet cul-tivation; & whether, in their opinion, the system has prevented to any appreciable extent, the practice of ~~the relinquishing~~ wet lands at the beginning of the year, to take them up, during when the prospects of water supply became more assured. ~~any increase of wet land~~

It should also be reported whether, as the result of the rules in question, any material increase

(General Serial No. 29.) (7)

1885. 5874.

From The Deputy Commissioner Kadur Dt

To

The Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 20th August

Despatched "

Received

Enclosures No. /

General No. / No. 505 } 1885–86

Reporting on the system of partial remission of wet assessment to afford any real relief to ryots engaged in wet cultivation.

Note.

Kadur.

Opinion to circular: No land cess for the division of the jurisdiction of the commendation of remission may be made by the ryots.

R.

Collector's Report

26/8

any point in cases of hereditaments
in which the land was entailed
owing to cases, and which
the report may have on cases

I have the honour to be
Sir

Your most obedient
J. P. Wilde Wyatt

Dyson Lawrence

Mr. Ab.

No. 305.

Office of Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

Chikmagalur, 20th August 1885.

From, M. C. D. Phillips Esq. D.C. Kadur

To
The Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor with reference to the Dewan's Pro. No. $\frac{2497}{81}$ of 30th ultimo, to forward the statement of remission of assessment on wet lands called for and to report:

(1) That I do not think that the system of partial remission has afforded much, if any, real relief to the ryots. In some cases it may have considerably benefited land owners of the non-cultivating classes

who could not get tenants, but in others it made them more careless about obtaining cultivators than they otherwise would have been, as since they had to pay only half Kandayam, the mere letting of the grazing of the lands would perhaps covered half Kandayam

The returns herewith sent shows that the system has not prevented the throwing up of rice lands and has not, I regret to say, caused any increase in the area of wet cultivation

(2) As far as I recollect only 3 or 4 cases of attempt at fraud came to my notice one in which a man complained that his field

below the Iyenkerany bund was waste, but on visiting it I found a good crop on it; and a second in which a man who had been a Shanbog, complained that his field at Seenfatam was all but waste, and that the little part of it which had been cultivated with sugarcane had been destroyed by fire. I went to the spot and satisfied myself that a fair crop of sugarcane had been obtained and that the man's story was quite false. The other cases occurred in Devanur and in Baravan.

The Assistant Commissioner

are all changed who were here when the order was first issued, and I can't now learn what their experience was; but I think when it was found out that rigorous inspection of the lands on which remission was claimed was insisted on, attempts at fraud ceased.

I would beg to recommend that the system of remission simply because the land is left waste be abolished, it being left always to the Jamabandi Officer to recommend for remission after personal inspection

(General Serial No. 29.)

1885

From

The Inter-Division Officer
Chikmagalur

To

The Secretary to the Dewan

of Mysore.

Dated 28 Aug

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. one and 2 Ren. papers.

General No. 483
No. 165 } 1885—86.

Inspector's report regarding the working of the rules for the sale & enjoyment of assignment on waste lands left waste &c —

Inspector's Report

Re —

Section L.R
File No 1884 ~~29-0187~~
Serial No 4

(8)

No. 483/165

Subdivision Office Kafan

From W. J. A. and J. Roy, Asst. Co. in Ch. Kafan, Nil Dr.

To

The Secretary to the Dewan, of Mysore.

Sir,

Adverting to Proceedings of 1st 2497/87 dated 30th October, regarding the working of the rules for partial remission of assessment on wet lands left waste, prescribed in Proceedings of 1st 2460/123 dated 29th August 1887, I have the honor to submit herewith

(a) the return of wet lands and remissions in the form prescribed for the Taluks of this Subdivision, except Sringeri-land which is purely Inamdar;

and (b) Opinions of the Amildar of Hassan

Assistant and Deputy Commissioner of Jhansi who alone have given their opinions on the subject.

2 I beg to submit the following answers to the questions asked. The rules of 1881 distinguish wet lands irrigated from river channels and other perennial sources of irrigation (Rule II) from wet lands irrigated from Government works of irrigation which are not these (Rule I). The answers vary according as the questions relate to the one class or to the other, and do not profess to be based upon more experience than has been acquired in Talukas situated, and surveyed and settled, like Baran, Basi and Assistant where, as will appear from enclosed statements the remissions have been rare.

3. Q(1) Has the system of partial remission of wet assessment been

been found to afford relief to the ryots engaged in wet cultivation?

A (1). Relief of course there is to those whom remission reach. But in view of what is submitted in answer to the question following, the relief is merited in the case of lands referred to in Rule II, and not merited in the case of lands referred to in Rule I. There may indeed occasionally be a stray case where, but for Rule I, there can be no relief and this may prove hard (as for instance when the head of a family having recently died the minor or inexperienced heirs have not been able to arrange for the cultivation of the land). But such when they arise and force themselves on notice can receive special consideration from Government.

4. (2) Had the system benefited to any appreciable extent, the practice

practise of relinquishing wet lands in the beginning of the year to take them up again when the prospects of the season are improved.

cf (2) The practise alluded to has not been prevented to an appreciable extent in the case of lands referred to in Rule I. If has been in the case of lands referred to in Rule II. etc to lands comprised in Rule I, it needs to be observed that in the Maidan Talukas, (where alone the seasons vary or are uncertain except in times of dire drought at long intervals) wet lands valuable enough to be worth keeping (when waste) by payment of half assessment are such as are near the sources of irrigation, are seldom waste though the season has been ordinarily unfavorable: and wet lands which are affected even by the ordinary fluctuations of

of the section are not so valuable and so much in request that they may be lost if resigned, and therefore that it is considered worth while keeping them at the risk of having to pay half assessment. In these cases the rule is thus inoperative: and in the intermediate cases it proves an incentive to leave the land waste altogether rather than raise inferior crops on it: etc to lands comprised in rule II, they are always highly assessed and valuable lands; valuable enough in the near prospect of a restoration of the irrigation work to keep and pay half assessment thereon, whether altogether waste or a bare sustenance is obtained therefrom by raising dry crops thereon. But for the rule these lands should be resigned. It is believed to be in accordance with the practise which existed before

5 Q(3) etc the result of the rule is

year only. This is because of the large extent of irrigation cultivation that is there carried on which overlaps portions of two years and for which therefore two years assessment shall have to be paid for one crop, were it not for the mention of the special term. When tanks are full, these applications are largely received. The mention of the special term may be unnecessary when the Revenue year is changed as seems to be contemplated by the Revenue Code under consideration.—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.

T. Muthu Rao

Sub Division Officer
Rajahmundry

MS

in question has any material increase taken _____ place in the area of wet land under occupation.

A (3) etc. not as a result of the rules as far as can be judged.

6 Q (4) To what extent have frauds or attempts at fraud been discovered in connection with the rules in question.

A (4) etc cases reported. etc may they be expected. There is no rule requiring a person who intends to leave his land waste and claim remission to give notice thereof: or cultivation after such notice may be regarded as fraud. The Jamabandy has generally been late in the season.

7. With reference to the practice of applying for wet lands when the season is favorable, it may be added that the practice largely exists in the Chamiere Taluk of applying for lands lent for one year

1136

81-82

ಉಳಿದ ಜನ ರವರ ಕ್ರೂರ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸಾಯಿಸಲು
ಕೆಲವರು ಉಳಿದ ಕತ್ತೆ-ಒಸರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲ್ಕಟ್ಟಿ
ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಲು ಅವುಗಳು ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಗೆ
ಉಳಿದ ಕಾರಣ ನಾಲಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಆಗಿ
ಉಳಿದ ಕಾರಣ ನಿರು ಉಳ್ಳವರಿಗೆ ಕತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ತಿವಿದು
ಒಳ್ಳೆಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೈಯ ಕೆಳಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ತಿವಿಯಲು
ಅವರು ಸಂಕಟಪಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿದಲ್ಲಿ - ಕೈಕಾಲು ಅಡ್ಡ
ಉಳಿದ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನಗಾರಿ ಆಕೈಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕೆಳ
ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಿರುವಾಗದೆ ಹೊರಗೆ ಆಕೈಕಡ್ಡಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ
ನಗ್ನಮೈಯ ಕಾಲುಗಳ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈಯಕಡೆ ಕೆ
ಳಗೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಆಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದ ಕೆಳಗೆ
ಕೆಳಗೆ ಉಳ್ಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಗೆ ಕೈಕೆಳ ತಿವಿಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ
ಕೆಳಗೆ ಉಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಧಕ್ಕಾದಂಲು ಹಾಯಿಸಿ
ಕುತ್ತಿ ಉಳಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಕಳಸಾಂಬಾಲಿಂಗ
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ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕ್ರೂರ ಹೊಂಬಿತ್ತಿ ಉಳಿದಲ್ಲಿ
ಒಸರು ಕಸನು ಕಾಂಡಿ ತಿವಿಯಲು ಉಳ್ಳವರು
ಕಾಂಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವರು ನಿರುಹಾಲಿಗೆ ನಗ್ನಹೊಂಬಿ
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ನ್ನ ಕಾಂಡ ಒಸರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಕಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡ
ಹುತ್ತಿ ಆಕೈ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೊಂಬಿ
ರ ರಕ್ಷಾಕ್ಕೆವರು ಜಾರಿ ಹೊಂಬಿ ಅಗುತ್ತಿ ಉ
ಉಳಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈ ಕೈಯ ಉಳಿದ ಕಾರಣ ನಾಲಿಗೆ

2/

ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಸಮ್ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು-
ಅವರ ಪಾಲಕರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗಡ
ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳು ಜರುಗಿದ್ದು ಅನಂತರ
ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಹಕಾರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ
ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಜರುಗಿದವು

15/8/85

ಇದಿ ರಾಜು ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು
ಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್

(ಎಂ. ಇ)

ಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ
ಸುಬ್ಬೈಯ

Subramanya Rao
Secretary

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1886/86 4433
431

From The Deputy Commissioner

To Bangalore District.

Secretary to ~~Chief Commissioner,~~ Government
~~General Department~~ of Mysore

Dated 14th } September 1885.
Despatched 16th }
Received

ENCLOSURES NO. 1

General No. } 1885-86.
L No. 632

Submits a statement giving particulars Taluk-wise of the net revenue of the District, and remissions granted since the year 1878-79 —

Recd 18-9-85

collect R.C. reports — complete file

1879

R.

(9)

No. 632.

By Commissioner's office
Bangalore District.
Dated 14th September 1885.

From M. L. Ricketts Esq.

To

The Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore.

Sir,

In reply to Dewan's Proceedings No. 2497/81 dated 30th July last, I have the honor to submit a statement giving particulars, Talukwise, of the net-revenue of the District, and remissions, granted since the year 1878-79.

2. It will be seen therefrom that the net-revenue has steadily fallen from year to year, and that the remissions granted under the circular referred to, were heavy in the year it was given effect to, i.e. 1881-82, and have come down

saleable value is yearly increasing and in proportion to the land has been taken up by the wealthier classes is waste wet land taken up for cultivation elsewhere.

7. In the Proceedings of the Devon now under reply, reference is made to the wet and commission circular as if it only applied to entire fields remaining uncultivated "owing to failure of irrigation"; but this is not the case and the rule for remission applies as per para 8, even when the lands are waste through wet neglect. and it is this anomaly which creates such discontent in those who have actually gone to the expense of ploughing, manuring, sowing seed and weeding. These men when their crops fail are categorically declared not entitled to the remission.

8. If it were not for the words quoted above, the words in para 8 "it will

causes from the operation of the circular in question, which has lost to the State many thousands of Rupees.

6. The causes of increase may be briefly described below:-

(1) Rise in prices of paddy and straw which of course creates a great extra demand for wet land.

(2) The general improvement of Tanks.

(3) The operation of the settlement in certain Taluks, which has not only caused an immediate increase of wet revenue; but by creating individual holdings where there was only the impartible Buttaye system before, has caused a steady demand for such holdings as separate numbers.

(4) Some 3 or 4000 R. of the increase can be accounted for by additions to certain Taluks of this District from late Devanhally Taluk and other Taluks of neighbouring districts.

(5) The area of wet land around Bangalore, which commands as

to about a third of it during the two subsequent years. In 1884/85, however, the remissions are estimated to be about four times the amount of remission granted in 1881-82. But the year last past was an exceptionally bad one for wet cultivation.

3. No frauds have been brought to notice, but a solitary attempt here and there seems to have been promptly detected and punished.

4. There is no systematic re-signing of wet lands in bad seasons and taking them up again in good years, in this district:—Whenever the lands are of any value they are stuck to by the cultivators through good and bad seasons alike—for fear of their losing them, if they once resign by others applying for them earlier.

5. The [illegible] in paras 2 above, is attributable to [illegible]

"will be seen that where the irri-
-gation is not of a permanent
kind taken in connection with
Rule II. of Para 7 might be in-
-terpreted to mean that remission
was not to be granted when there
was a fair full to average.
In other words that remission
was to be granted only in case
of failure of water. It would
be better to accept this latter
interpretation; but better still
it is urged, to repeal the circular
altogether and along with it many
other circulars explanatory of the
original one.

7. In my long experience of
the Bangalore District I can re-
-member no general hardships
or impoverishment experienced
by not granting the remissions
which are now sanctioned by the
circulars under reference. I am

fraud and abuse, and tends to lower the moral and self-respect of those to whom the re-emission rules apply or is attempted to be held to apply.

10. In conclusion I beg to refer you to my letter to your address of the 23rd February 1883. That letter was written hurriedly on eve of my departure for England, but it contains the general grounds on which the advisability of the then Net Land Emission rules are questioned by me.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant
Ind. M.
for Dy. Commissioner

W.9.

pretty sure that no private land owner would ever grant half remission to a cultivator, who refused or neglected to avail him-self of water that was at his disposal; and even if he granted such half remission when the land was waste from failure of water, it would only be on the condition that he charged a proportionately larger rent when water was available. He would often do this on strips an average for good and bad years alike. This is what Government has done, through its Survey and Settlement Department and it should adhere to such average rates. To alter them under certain conditions not only raises a question as to the utility or advisability of such relaxation, but also opens a wide door for

(General Serial No. 81.) 6 (10)

1883.

Series L.R.
File No. 1829 of 1882
Serial No. 6

To
~~From~~ The Secy Commrs
for exploiting Rivers & Canals

To The Chief Engineer
for exploiting Rivers &c

Dated ~~September~~ October
Despatched
Received

Enclosures No.
General No. 1842-7
No. 129 R

This office Circular No. 137 of 2nd July 1883 relating to defect in the practical working of the rules regarding the remission of half assessment on entire failure of crops, remaining uncultivated owing to failure of irrigation &c.

Requests that the reports called for may be submitted at an early date

By Order
Sd/-
Secretary to Commissioners

(11)

18 85

OFFICE OF THE
4962
8-.OCT.85
CHIEF COMMISSIONER

From Colonel [illegible] Deputy Commissioner Shimoga District

To The Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore General Department.

Section LR
File No. 1829 of 89
Serial No. 7

Reference Pol 8/85

Dated 4th October
Despatched 5th
Received Camp Mâlur

Enclosures No. 1.

General No. 7703 / H No. 5768 1885-86

Sir,

In accordance with Proceedings no: 2497/81 of 30th July last, I have the honor to forward herewith the statement called for.

2. Very few remissions under the rules laid down in Proceedings no: 4161/123 of 29th August 1881 have been granted hitherto in this District.

3. The figures show a great increase in the area of wet land cultivated in Shimoga and a corresponding decrease in the Hosmane Taluk, but this is owing

owing to an appointment of commissioners by which two medical Magnates of Hosum were added to the Shimoga Delhi.

4. I do not think the rules above alluded to have affected the wet land under occupy in this District at all, though doubtless in other Districts they have afforded re to many holders of wet lands. There has been no fraud or attempt to commit fr as regards these rules reported in the Di

5 In conclusion I would beg to point out that as regards my own experience I think the rules afforded relief to some Ryots. These men, possibly noting the the rains will fall as usual, have gone to the trouble of ploughing, manuring and sowing their fields, and then when as during the last two years in the Bangalore District, the rains failed their crops have withered they still have to pay up the full kandayam, while possibly their more fortunate neighbours who have expended neither money or trouble get half remission. They do not, and very naturally, understand the principle.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedt Servt

C M Macaulay

Supdg Commissioner

Copy

(12)

5239

(General Serial No. 29.)

1885-86.

From

The Assistant Commissioner
Chikkaballapur Sub-Division

To

The Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore.

Dated 23d October 1885.
Despatched
Received

Enclosures No. Nil.

General No. 37 } 1885-86.
No.

Reports on the subject
of granting remission of
half assessment on
entire fields of wet land
remaining uncultivated
owing to failure of irri=
=gation —

Venkataranga Iyengar
collect all shrotri

Sd/

Subject: Remission of half assessment on entire fields of wet land remaining uncultivated owing to failure of irrigation.

Sir,

Have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant.

Assistant Commissioner,
Chikballapur Sub-Division.

ER

File No. 1885-86 24

Serial No. 8

Recd. No. [redacted]

Notes: Rs

Orders:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

5. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

No: 2:
137-1-

(12) Jubbulpore Cult Division
Special Commission
Order 23rd October 1885.
Respect: — Letter —

From

The Secretary of Commissioners
Jubbulpore Cult Division

To,

The Secretary to the Govt
of Bombay, Revenue Department

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Revenue Proceedings No: 2197 dated the 3rd July last, and to state as follows, the subject of granting remission of half assessment to Lapse fields of wet land remaining uncultivated owing to failure of irrigation.

2. The relevant statistical information is the year 1881-82 and it will be seen from Statement B of the accompanying statement that the total amount of remission granted under this head for the four years ending with 1882-83 in the Lower Tahsils of this Cult Division was Rupees 11,979-4-0. The remissions granted in the years 1878-79, 79-80 and 1881-82 were on account of general failure, the figures shown against the years above alluded to should not be taken into account in judging the effect of the rules under discussion.

3. It should here be noted that general increase of cultivation from the year 1881-82 has not affected the purpose of the rules in question. In the last Jubbulpore Liége area so much land has been brought under cultivation and so many other descriptions of land have been under cultivation in the subsequent years. The practice of relinquishing wet land at the beginning of the year and taking more when the prospects of water supply are more certain still continues unabated. In some parts of this Cult Division a correlation is in evidence in pursuance of which one is prohibited from applying to the land actually cultivated by another under seed & it may be being a case for any

insufficiency

[illegible]

1883 5382 458

Venkataramayya
collect all & submit
30/10/

From
The Deputy Comm.r
Bijapur District.

To
The Secretary to the
Govt. of Bombay.

Section L.R
File No 18 29482
Serial No 9

Dated 26th
Rec.d 28th } October
Rev.d
No. 544.

Submits the report on the remission of half assessment owing to the failure of rain.

(18)

No. 524 Rev. Mysore Dy Comm's Offi

Dated 26th October

To,

The Secretary to th

Dewan of Mysor

Sir,

With reference to the Dewan

Proceedings No. 2424/81 dated 30th Ju

1885, inquiring into the practical

working of rules authorizing the

remission of half assessment

entire fields of wet lands remain

uncultivated owing to failure

irrigation, I have the hon. to s

that the concession granted by

rules, referred to in the above,

been found to afford relief to

engaged in wet cultivation. T

practice of relinquishing wet l

at the begining of the year wi

intent to obtain them again w

the prospects of water supply

become more assured, does no

exist in this district owing to

fo

The last paper of the Proceedings is herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt.
Servant
Thos Wood Sr K.B.
Deputy Commrs
Mysore Betts

MM

from of the land have relinquished by one being immediately applied for and obtained by another.

2. The rules in question have encouraged wet cultivation but produced no material increase as there is not extensive wet waste land in the District. The increase observed in the area of wet cultivation in the District is due to the improvement or extension of irrigation works and Survey & settlement.

3. The inspection required for granting remission is not entirely delegated to the minor officials. The inspection is also repeated by the Talukh authorities and tested by the Jamabandi Officers, and therefore no fraud or attempt at fraud has hitherto been discovered in this District.

4. A statement called for in

the

(General Serial No. 29.)

(14)

5532

129

1885.

From

The Commissioner French Rocks

To

The Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 1st November.

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. 1

General No. } 1885-86

No. 142

Submits report called for in regard the remission of half assessment on entire fields of wet lands left uncultivated owing to failure of irrigation works

Call for Submit

Call for

Call for

Call for

No. 142. E. (14)

Sub-Division Nice,
French Rocks, 1st Nov. 85.

From Mr G. O. Mathews, C.S.
to, Asst C. in Ch. of Rocks S.D.

The Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to the Dewan's Proceedings No. 2491/81 dated 30th July 1885, calling for report as to how the rules provisionally sanctioned in Dewan's Proceedings No. 4461/123 of 29th August 1881, authorizing the remission of half assessment on entire fields of wet lands left uncultivated owing to failure of irrigation work, I have the honor to state that in none of the Talukas of this Sub-Division have remissions

and the last point, I have the honor to report that neither fraud nor attempt at such fraud on the part of Public Officials with reference to remissions has been brought to notice.

6. In connection with the question of remissions, I may perhaps be allowed to state, from my experience of the system, I am convinced that individual remissions are highly objectionable. In addition to demoralizing the ryots, they give rise to frauds on the part of the lower Officials which it is difficult to detect. As explained at length in para 8 of my letter No. 46 dated 22nd June 1885, a general circular may be issued authorizing Deputy Commissioners to recommend remissions in

+ See [illegible]

simply because they had paid up their Cardagem. It is only the non-cultivating classes that held back their Cardagem and the more intelligent among them positively refused to pay even half the Cardagem under the idea that the Proceedings contemplated a total remission.

The practice of taking up lands and resigning them still prevails under the Anadi Tank in Chinnaiyapatna, but it is possible that the ryots there have not been made aware of the Proceedings of 1881.

4. As regards the third point referred to in the Proceedings, I may remark that no increase in the area of wet land under occupation has resulted from the Proceedings in question.

5. As regards the fourth

been granted under the proceedings of 1881 above referred to. The isolated case of Gattal Seth: ramiah in Mandya Taluk (Rs. 74-10-0) and the remission of Rs. 75-6-8 in Channarayapatna hardly call for notice.

2. Remissions were granted to any appreciable extent only for 1884-85 as per Govt. Proceedings No. 5096/146 dated 14th January 1885

3. The remissions granted this year have afforded real relief in only a few cases. In Channarayapatna where the remissions were personally announced by me, it was found that most of the cultivating classes had already paid their Candayam, but as their case came under the Proceedings, I thought it would be inequitable to deny them the concession

exceptional cases for a whole tract.

7. I take the liberty to append an extract of rules for remission issued by the Bombay Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obd.t S.t.
V R Gadlavarao
Asst. Commissioner

14/a

Extract from the Handbook for Revenue Officers in the Presidency of Bombay by Mandlik and Raikne. Pages 84 to 88, 3rd Edition.

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23. Permanent and entire remissions should only be granted in cases of complete failure of crops, and in villages which have been subject to a succession of bad seasons. In other cases partial remissions, coupled with a postponement of the remaining Government demand or part of it, may be sanctioned. Individual inquiries should, as far as possible, be avoided, and measures of relief, as a rule, applied to entire villages. In talukas where the assessment is very light

holding more lands than they have the means of cultivating, and in this case to require them to relinquish a part of their holdings. In every season, good or bad, even under the most liberal assessment, there will be a few cases of the latter description, to meet which some remissions will be required; but, under proper management, these will be altogether trifling. G. O. No. 3899, Oct. 5, 1847 and No. 1200, March 7, 1874.

x x x

27. The Local Officers should cause it to be made known that inspection previous to reaping is necessary to the obtaining of remissions, and should take care that there is no delay in making inspections after petitions are received. G. O. No. 4795, Oct. 20, 1854.

25. The system of inquiring into individual losses occasioned by alleged failure of crops is forbidden. When a group of villages has suffered from an exceptionally bad season, an average reduction of assessment all round will be made if necessary. When this is done, there will remain certain individuals unable from poverty to pay up their quota even after the proportional abatement from the full demand had been made. These cases will require to be particularly inquired into, and the unrealized balances due written off at the close of the collecting season, care being taken to ascertain whether this necessity is occasioned by the parties in question

the ryots ought to be able to meet deficiencies in occasional bad years.
G. R. No. 181, Jan. 15, 1867.

24-2. With reference to the question of the grant of remission or the temporary suspension of the collection of arrears of land revenue when a Collector finds that there are special exceptional circumstances whether of season or otherwise in any year which present for the time being the punctual payment of the land assessment by the ryots, and that more liberal remissions and relief than he is authorized to grant are required, he should report the facts of the case to Government for orders in place of having immediate recourse to the sale of the holdings and the distraint of the property of the defaulting cultivators.

25. Applications for remission on account of kacha pátá which fail to appeal under should be enquired into, and complied with in seasons of drought.
G. R. No. 5456, Oct. 14, 1874.

29. Collectors and Commissioners grant remission of assessment on account of loss by fire, the former to the extent of Rs. 50 to any one individual, and the latter to any amount up to Rs. 1000.
G. R. No. 1054, Feb. 26, 1874, and No. 4451, July 19, 1877.

Extract.

F. Madhavarao

Acting Commissioner
French Rocks & C.

9
a – 36

(17)

(General Serial No. 29.)

1886-87

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
26 AUG 1886

From The Deputy Commissioner Bangalore District

To The Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 22nd April 1886.

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. } 1886–87.
No. 9

Sir

With reference to Deputy's Proceeding No. 2497 of 30th July 1885 and this office letter No. 3.3 dated 1st September I have the honor to request instructions as to whether remissions for waste wet lands are to be granted this year.

2. The time for submitting the annual

Report 2/4/86

Sent to Sub Reg. Ramnagar 6-10-85

3-4-86

Running get the entire file with the R. Ram

Sub 9/4/86

The Deputy Commissioner should be asked to state the situation in Ramnagar

efum is drawing near, hence early orde
re solicited

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient Serv
A Macintosh
by Sommerfie

Noted

9
a-36

(General Serial No. 29.)

(18)

1886.

From The Dy Commr
Tumkur.

Section L.R.
File No 18 ~~87~~ 82
Serial No 12

To
The Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore.

Dated 21-5-86.

Despatched

Received 86

Enclosures No

General No. 91 } 188 —8 .
No.

To cir no 2032-41 8/5
85

(8) No. 91/1

Tumkur District.
Deputy Commissioner's Office.
Tumkur 2nd Mar 1886.

To Rao Bd. M. Narsinha Murthy
The Chief Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Dewan's Order No 2497/81 of 30th July last, and in reply to submit the following statement of my opinion on the subject of granting remissions on wet lands allowed to lie waste.

2. Before proceeding to discuss the extent to which the objects aimed at by the order of Government dated 29th August 1881 have been realized I beg to describe briefly the practice which has come into existence in pursuance of that order. For I believe this practice is not quite uniform in all the districts so much so that in cases where under the orders remission ought to have been granted

cannot be claimed as a matter of right and adopting this view I am aware that several cases in which lands which were laid waste were refused remission even in the first year. The word wet land used in the rules does not comprise all the classes of land which should receive remission. As the Dewan is aware a good many fields technically called Bagayet or garden have been always cultivated with paddy, and except in name they do not vary from wet lands proper. These are more heavily assessed than the wet lands proper and yet the rules do not allow any concession in favor of such lands. And this is a hardship which will unless removed be unanalous. Another description of lands is what is partly dependant upon tanks and partly wells. These are as a rule wrongly under the weight of the rule. It should not be forgotten that the wells are themselves more or less dependant upon tanks and when

the

conclusion therefore on the grounds mentioned in the statement hereinbefore sent as bearing upon the order under reference is neither sound nor safe.

3.— With regard to the order itself and the rules framed in accordance with them I say that they are very vague, incomplete and difficult of execution. The word land is not used. All such lands irrigated from "Government works" with the exception of those under "river channels or other perennial and abundant means of irrigation" are to have remission. It is doubtful whether lands irrigated by what are locally called "Lalpanjis" and dams across river channels of tanks come within the definition or not. Such lands have however not been granted the benefit of the rules as also those under channels led off from small streams. But it is difficult to justify the exemption on any rational grounds. Again the third rule says that the remission cannot be claimed

granted as a matter of course the concession has been refused either because there was water in the tank, or the land holder was at fault in not bringing his land under cultivation. Another cause of diversity refers to the treatment of mixed numbers containing wet land in part only. In a few of such cases concessions have been granted while in others they have been refused. In addition to the above diversity of practice I have to point out that during the last 5 years there have been many disturbing causes on account of the uncertainty of seasons in more than two years, and the Government have given special concessions during this period. It will thus be seen that the statistics of the last 5 years do not afford accurate and reliable data for forming a correct judgment of how far the figures have been affected by Mr. Langhardt's orders under consideration. To build any

conclusion

the lands dry the springs in the wells dry up. Nevertheless often times the ~~[illegible]~~ lightly assessed lands depending upon lands alone in one conception while the more heavily assessed ones depending upon a land as well as upon wells do not. These considerations will show that the rules cannot be worked equitably and the practice already received shows that they have not been worked uniformly. While it cannot be disputed that municipalities have certainly granted relief to such of them as have obtained them. It cannot but be admitted that the orders have operated as a check upon forced industry and prevented the coming of dry crops on wet lands. Rather than receive a comparatively small benefit by coming dry crops the Ryots have been led to keep their lands waste in their fondness to obtain remission and this has mischievously affected the production of grain. Whatever fallacy there may be in the popular belief on the subject it has been found impracticable

impossible to convince such of the Ryots as have suffered from the failure of crops that their cases are not worse than those of waste land holders - giving relief to idlers and refusing it to the industrious have been ever a source of irritation and discontent and the result is the more tenty felt as the cause of difference in the treatment has not been sufficiently and satisfactorily explained - The difficulty of getting correct and trustworthy statistics does not enter the head of a land holder who has lost his crop - the fruit of his labor and capital - and any explanation founded upon this circumstance will be at once incomplete and unconvincing -

4. -- With regard to the inquiry as to how far "Yelkale" Darkhasts and Rajinamas have been affected by the rules under consideration the figures, as I have already stated, do not furnish correct data for forming an opinion, but the general impression formed upon observation and experience of myself and of

the

the other experienced Revenue officers such as Mr Krishnayar, Avidolaro Ramachandra Rao, and Hanumantiah is that the rules have not reduced the practice to any appreciable degree - and that the rules have failed in attaining this object.

5. — No frauds have been detected during the last 5 years, but this circumstance does not enable me to say that there have been no frauds at all -

6. — For the above reasons I am of opinion that the rules of 1881 have been found wanting and that they should be repealed or considerably modified -

7. — With regard to the question whether remissions should be granted for wet lands lying waste or on which the crops have failed I beg respectfully to submit that our Revenue Settlement takes into consideration the incidents of a long period extending over twenty years. In this period the Settlement system has been in existence - Bengal or half remission

remissions have been granted - when therefore the actual collection of the revenue, remissions, and, hence of the long period have all entered into the considerations on which the rates have been fixed I take it that the resultant of the rate derived therefrom is such that the ryot should be able to bear without hardship in all ordinary years - Special cases always bring forth special treatment and no general rules are on that account necessary - Having regard to the process by which our rates are obtained, considering that such rates are generally moderate, and above all bearing in mind that the ryots have accepted a thirty years guarantee under which no such remission is promised or expected I consider that it is inexpedient to adopt any measure which while unnecessarily and injuriously affecting the Government revenue, does satisfaction unequally to only a few and unsettles the system which has been brought into force after a great deal of consideration and

discussion

discussion. The practice obtaining in the Madras Presidency does not afford any guide in this respect and any arguments based upon such analogy are in my opinion faulty.

8.— But I cannot miss this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Board a case of real hardship which demands remedial measures urgently. This arises when the tank does not receive as much supply of water as is wanted to irrigate all the lands under it. The Government having no control over the distribution of water the tank holder at the greatest distance from the sluice and having therefore incomparison a low rate of assessment feels himself as much entitled to the use of tank water as the one quite near the sluice and having on that account a high rate of assessment. The Government officers are unable to meet such a claim and the result is that in bad years a larger extent of land than can be irrigated is cultivated with the sure result

reach that one and all lose their crops. It seems to me desirable that in such a state of things the Land Auditor should have the authority to define the extent which ought to be fully irrigated, and the extent which should raise such a crop as could be harvested after one or two or three waterings. Such a treatment is perfectly justifiable for the simple reason that the assessment has been regulated by the ~~treasure~~ position of the land with reference to the water supply; and it is necessary as in the present state of our community, it cannot on account of a proper organization to guard its own interests. A Municipal for every large Land maybe established to settle such matters and the Auditor must have the power to enforce any settlement made by such Municipal. A few simple rules on the point seem to be urgently called for.

The statement of cultivation is herewith sent.

I have the honor to be
Your most obt. Servant
William Ross Lewis

E.G.

(15)

(General Serial No. 29.)

1885/86 372

Refer

8/1/86

E R

13

From The Deputy Commissioner Kolar District

To

The Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore,

Dated 31st Decr. 85 Revenue Dept.

Despatched 6th January/86

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 1208 / No. 22 } 1885—86.

Stating that the system of remissions is in itself objectionable on the ground that it is opposed to the principles of the Survey settlement and that the existing system of half remissions is fraught with all sorts of evils, and open to abuse on the part of the petty officials; and therefore advocates the grant of half remissions only in cases where extensive tracts of wet land have been fallow for want of water for irrigation

Submit to Secy after mr

9/1/86 -

9/1

1

No. 1208/422

(15)

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Kolar District,

Dated, Bangalore, 31st December 1885.

From Mr. C. [illegible] C. [illegible],

To

The Secretary to the Government
Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Sir,

Adverting to the Revenue Proceedings No. 1197/81, dated the 30th July last calling for a report on the practical working of the existing rules regarding the grant of half remissions on account of wet lands laid waste under tanks for want of irrigation, I have the honour to submit as follows.—

2. In the first place, the system of remissions may be generally objected to on the ground that it is contrary to the principle of the Survey Settlement the object of which is to obviate all necessity therefor. It is true that the Survey assessment has been based on the average of the past 30 years revenue, but it must at the same time be remembered that this period

lands have been fallow for failure of irrigation which is an essential condition of the rules. — In some places it also happens that ryots keep their lands fallow for an ulterior purpose thereon, or for want of capital or labour required to be bestowed thereon. — Some of them purposely refrain from cultivating their lands, because they consider that pasturage derivable therefrom is of greater importance for their cattle or that a temporary cessation of cultivation thereon will better fit them for raising superior crops. — It is evident that in such cases the grant of remission is a mere waste of Government money and cannot operate as a relief to necessitous ryots concerned. — Further, the existing rules provide for a remission if entire fields of wet land are laid waste for want of water in the tank, but in cases as those enumerated above it is not possible to arrive at the truth without an inspection of the land and local enquiry into individual circumstances, which leads to needless complications and connivance & fraud by interested persons in collusion with the

the

drought. - The framers of the Survey and Settlement rules could not possibly have foreseen the present circumstances warranting such a measure. -

3. With regard to the existing system of half remissions on which I am to report, I beg to state that in its present form, it is fraught with all sorts of evils and open to abuse on the part of petty officials. - The collection of necessary statistics of cultivation and the task of an elaborate inspection of individual holdings have been left to the Village Shanbhogs, as they cannot possibly be accomplished by responsible Talukdar officers whose percentage inspection of fields and checking is swamped by the multifarious duties devolving on them, found nothing but nominal. Besides, the system becomes more complicated and misleading when the area of waste land bears a very small proportion to that actually cultivated, in which case it is extremely difficult to ascertain satisfactorily whether or not the

in which the normal condition of rainy fall was very steady and the includes many good seasons far more regular than they have of late been in this part of the country especially during the past four years. — Further the advantages the ryots derived under the Patayi cultivation which extensively prevailed, far outweighed those under the strictly money assessment System of the present day, as the former largely supplemented their stock of grain and thereby enabled them successfully to combat with the adversities of a number of seasons. — It also appears that the yields of crops were more abundant than what it is now. — The late famine the dire effects of which are still felt in some parts of the District, has deprived most of the well-to-do ryots of all their capital and reduced them from hand to mouth. — There is no doubt that the outturn of crops, especially during these unfavorable years, has been below the average. — The loss of net cultivation prices, therefore, in these days heavily on the land-holders. I cannot for the above reasons advocate the entire abolition of the System of remission on wet land in years of

the village servants. —

4. For these reasons, I submit that no indulgence ought to be shown except when extensive tracts of waste land, say not less than 3/4 or 2/3 of the occupied area, under a tank have lain fallow on account of failure of rain or any other reasonable cause. — The concession being of a special nature, the extent to, and the localities in which it should be granted can, I think, be satisfactorily ascertained, when the occasion therefor really arises. — The past experience shows formulation of any general rules on the subject which are apt to be, always as described above, may not adequately meet varieties of difficult cases, requiring to be dealt with.

5. The returns received from the Taluks show fluctuations year by year in the area of waste land under occupation. This is due partly to the alteration of boundaries of Taluks in 1882, and partly to the increase and decrease in the cultivation. —

Taluks

figures in those returns are governed by the rules in question, nor can it be safely asserted that the practice of relinquishing net lands at the beginning of the year to take them up again when the prospects of water supply become more assured, has to any appreciable extent been prevented by the system of granting half remissions. —

6 Copies of reports from the Assistant Commissioners, together with the prescribed returns, are also submitted herewith. —

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servt

[illegible]
Deputy Commissioner

Esq.
N.D.

No. 150.

15/a

Kolar District,
Police Office,
6th November 1885.

To
The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar.

Sir,

With reference to your canara docket No. 269, dated 30th July last, and your memo. No. 333/533, dated 13th October 1885, I have the honor to submit the following.

2. As desired in your canara docket, I settled the Tai banjar remissions in the Chikballapur taluk including the Devanahalli Range, on the principles laid down in the Devan proceedings No. 556/116 of the 14th January and No. 57 of the 8th April 1885. The question of wet lands which were banjar or were admitted of no doubt whatever an entry considered in very large majority of the cases which were entitled to the concession granted in the Devan quoted above. Kept in point of number were the cases in which dry crop was raised on wet lands on account of the insufficiency of water supply. These were also entitled to remission whether any dry crop was realised or

to ascertain in the facts by personal inspection.

4. There are one or two matters which I wish to bring to notice in connection with the Estimates for the ensuing year. One of these is the subject of lands fed by so-called springs, wells. Some of these wells I found to be merely channels for diverting surface rain water which, if timely storm falls, admits of lands under them being irrigated for cultivation. Cultivating such lands for two years is out of the question, as the channels dry up immediately after the cessation of the rains. Lands under such channels not being within the objects later "lands under tanks or wells" of is allowed remission in their case. I need hardly say that such lands are much worse off than lands under tanks or wells, and I believe the rules themselves are not intended to exclude them

the Quildars. The Quildars also complained that when they inspected the localities immediately after the receipt of the orders about remission, many lands had been cultivated, and that they had no means of discovering whether the lands had or had not been cultivated for kharana, or whether there was any crop, or no crop on them. Such cases were of course omitted from the settlement. In the case of lands cultivated with wet rice crop, I went to the villages and made individual local enquiry as to the measure of water supply available for kharana, as to the crop that was cultivated, and as to the extent of the crop that the individual holders were able to realise. Though the ryots were prepared for such enquiry and tried to withhold the truth, yet by diligent cross examination I was invariably enabled to ascertain the real facts. I have settled these cases according to the results of the local enquiry. As I said, it would have been much more satisfactory had circumstances permitted of this settlement being made when there was an opportunity

the lands or not, the question whether there was any degree of or not being immaterial, it was easy to come to a decision about these cases. Nátrajgi and other dry crops raised by means of irrigation were counted as wet crops for the purpose of the Rule.

3. The only cases in which I found difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory decision were those of wet lands cultivated with wet rice crop but in which it was generally alleged there was no crop whatever. These cases were, however, very few in number. Of the remissions asked for 8 months before, it is possible that the Jamabandi Officer could have been able to visit every land and satisfy himself whether the cases deserved remission. But at the distance of time at which I was asked to do this work and when nearly all the lands had been cultivated, I could not help relying in a great measure upon the information of

Another class of cases which come to my knowledge is that of lands under "kalo lāgoā" tanks, for which I disallowed remission. A statement of such tanks in the Chuk-bolinjas Lahuk I signed for information. So lots of lands under such tanks whose duty it was to repair them, have been at the survey settlement granted on promised a partial remission of the assessment, if the tanks were kept in good repair. But there are other holders of lands under the same tanks who have to pay full assessment for the holdings as they have nothing to do in connection with the repair of the tanks. These, as well as holders of lands under "kalo lāgoā" tanks who having failed in their duty of repairing the tanks were charged with full assessment, seem to me to be entitled to the half remission like other holders of Government lands, if their lands fall within the scope of the remission rules.

5. As regards the general question raised in the Dewani Proceedings No. 2195/87 dated the 30th July last, I have to submit that no objection seems

No 37.

(15/1).

General Government Commissioner
Kolar District,
Kolar, 9th October, 1885.

To
The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District.

Sir,

In reply to your No. 533/533 of the 3rd instant, calling for an opinion as to the practical working of the Rules authorising the remission of half Shegamanti on entire assessed land wasted for want of water, I have the honor to state that speaking broadly in the absence of any statistics, the rules referred to have in my opinion in no way prevented the throwing up of lands and taking them again when the season turns out favorable, but are productive of many abuses on the part of native subordinate officials to whom much must necessarily be left in the matter of inspection and preparation of accounts, and the system may either be given up or the indulgence extended to the whole taluk where the rainfall has been scanty.

By not giving remission however some difficulty may accrue to land-holders in years of drought, but this can be obviated by relaxing a little the rules under which Rajinamas and Dhaskhatis are received. In years in which the rains may hold

Sd/-

to allow of the embankment of such lands being undertaken in proper season, the Varjinamaio should be freely received throughout the year, and when applications are subsequently received for such lands, the previous occupant should be allowed the rights of first refusal and on his declining to do so they should be otherwise disposed of in order to prevent loss to owners of lands who may have gone to expense in improving them.

In the case of lands irrigated by wells on which large outlay has been laid out, these are generally dug in places where the natural springs are abundant, and cases of failure among them are few, and only occur in years of extreme dryness when they may be easily ascertained, and admitted to the benefits of the Rules authorizing the grant of half remission.

I have the honor &c.

Signed A. Chittaranjan
Secretary Revenue & Commrs.
Malar Distt.

True copy"

[illegible]

For Dy Commissioner

15

No. 247
E. 1.

Malte
Dated 8th Nov. 1885

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 823/583 of the 13th Ultimo, together with copy of the Circular Proceedings No. 2433/81 of the 3rd July last, calling for report on the practical working of the rule laid down in the Proceedings No. 245/28 of 88 and remarking that the system of granting remission under the rule, records entertain serious doubts as to the Revenue difficulties it opens to view, &c., I have the honor to submit the following observations.

2. The gist of the Proceedings of 88 referred to, the reason for remitting half the assessment on lost crops had arisen for some years, and fully stated. The most recent and accepted principle of land revenue is, that the assessment should be taken proportion on the value of the produce on the land. When no such is found, the necessity for the remission of assessment becomes clear. It appears that there is a clear understanding that the Government should carefully watch and guard the subject, to secure on the best calculation. This agreement cannot be fairly fulfilled when there is no water in the tank.

3. In other words, the sum [illegible] semi-fixed calculated for the settlement [illegible] for fixing the rate

sufficient but to determine the average extent of wet cultivation, under each tank, for the period for which the average is struck, since = much as the cultivation depends on the tank filling, rains, rather than on average rain-fall. One heavy fall of rain at a particular or distant may be sufficient to fill a particular tank, whereas the same quantity of rain distributed over several days, or falling at a different direction, may not bring a drop of water to it. This is true in practice. Last year in the Coles Tank, Salali, Mylaranna and Somanahalli tanks, situated in different directions, were quite full, whereas most of the other tanks, though within a few miles from them, were quite empty.

4. It follows therefore that the system of proportional partial remission of assessment for failure of wet-crop must be accepted as a recognized principle.

5. As to the practical results of the rule under reference, I am of opinion that sufficient trial has not as yet been given to it. Since its introduction there have been 8 good seasons and 2 bad seasons, including the present official year. There has been no difficulty in the collection of revenue for the first three years. Last year further concessions were granted to the holders of wet lands, under the Revenue Proceedings No. 5-5-3/Ex 116, dated 15th July, and the collection has been necessarily slow, for the Remission Statement [illegible] not yet been

In the year before last, I settled the Jim dispute of Kachkagal and Lake Saluk and in the last year of Lake Saluk itself. Since then there has been no religious incident of anything to cause any official interest in both of these Saluks, but there are many stories. Except a Tugali tank in the Kachkagal Tank and Agraharam tank in the Lake Saluk since then under the rains for the past 2 years and all the lands below them alone have dried up in consequence, no land under them has been cultivated. The reason seems to be, the first no great freshes have been held upon the tanks for the recovery of silt, the accumulation of silt, and, secondly, that a great portion of the land is held by non-agricultural classes, such as Brahmins, etc. and it is the only means of their livelihood and they cling to it till they feel the loss of age.

7. I feel very in Tinnevelly that the rule under Religious Endowments Details leaves much for the Revenue Officials and that it is often to abuse. The Shanbagam has to play a great part in the settlement proceedings. The "Pakam" prepared has been being the chief record on which the recommendations are recommended. The only check upon the "Pakam" is the personal inspection by Tahsildars and the Jamabandi officers of the district. This is impossible for these officers [illegible] work.

of the Sitlkar made the tank. But at the end of the "Ganges" rains 2/3rd should be taken as full as there is facility of the later rains keeping up the supply, and designing in a small supply to the tank. 2/3rd at the end of the "Ganges" rains should however be taken for what it is, as there will be no rain later on. If the tank is 1/3rd full in the season of Rabi cultivation, the Ryots will alone order to cultivate half of the whole extent, reserving the remaining half for Rabi cultivation. But if the tank is 1/3rd at the season of Rabi cultivation, he must authorise the cultivation only to the extent. To explain more fully, suppose the deepest water mark is 9 feet. In the beginning of the "Ganges" rains the tank contains 4½ feet of water and there are 35 acres and the extent is 35 acres. 4½ feet when added to 1/3rd of it, i.e. 3 feet, 2/3rd of the whole extent may be authorized to be cultivated, i.e. from 10 to 35 corresponding to 20 acres. The remaining 1/3rd i.e. from 10 to 35 of the extent of 35 acres may be reserved for Rabi cultivation. This is a simple matter of arithmetic. The Sub-Ordinate having the water storage register before him, will be able to give his instructions.

Maximum extent of land, secure from the sluice may be secured for "garden cultivation" when the land is carefully using the "Bunger" rain when the land is solid, little left dry, then priced may not be supplied with water to the prejudice of the cultivator.

11. This by establish a system in regulating water to the feeds, the difficulty in the way of diverting artificial floods may be avoided, if can, but done and the granting of sanctions minimised.

12. There are two reasons for tank-filling, "Bunger" and "Bunger". The first month taken to start till the 5th June and the 2nd till the 15th of month in each year. In all the tanks that have been refixed by P.W.D. a measurement first channel the height of the water in feet is taken and the time taken be taken for water in feet is also taken. The height of water to the highest water-line. The depth of water, mark i.e. to the level of the water-line, may be registered once for all, in regard to each tank. The height of the bund and the total storage capacity should be intimated to report to the Amildar, between the 15th to 20th June and 15th to 20th of month, on the actual depth of water in each of the tanks. The Amildar will report the same in the form hereto appended.

12. When the water reaches to the highest [illegible]

8. At present the Irrigation Department keeps no register showing the quantity of water in each tank at the beginning of the cultivation season. There is therefore no means of judging whether the tank contains sufficient water to irrigate the extent listed in it, for Kattike cultivation, or it is only sufficient to irrigate a portion reserving the other portion for the Varakku crop. There is also no check on letting out water to the fields. According to the present practice, if there is water in the tank enough to flood and sow, the whole land is cultivated, and if the tank receives no further supply by the later rains, the whole crop fails and remission of assessment has to be granted. Another practice is that seeing that there is not enough of water in the tank, the lands near the sluice are brought under the Kattike cultivation, the remoter lands being laid waste, and when the tank receives some supply during the "Vigar" or Kethee rains, Varakku crop is raised again on the same lands, the remoter lands being again laid waste. From this it is clear that while the holder of the land near the sluice raises two crop in the same year, the holder of the land remote from the sluice, is not able to raise a single crop and still he has to pay half the assessment.

9. The government is not bound to supply water for a crop. In year in which the

be checked by the Registrar and Recent are inspection which will provide a sufficient check for letting, sec. bread, or cheese, on his or on the contractors' part.

14. I beg also to suggest that when the land is laid waste for want of water, half allowment may be remitted for the 1st year, and 2 times in a Equal in the 2nd year, and the whole for the 3rd year if sure the succeeding failure.

15. The proposed form is appended.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
Signed, A. Eyntwatha Kon
Assistant Commissioner
Kolar Dist.

"Copy"

A. Chistanings
For Deputy Commissioner
Kolar Dist.

Excd.
B.A.

(19)

(General Serial No. 26)

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT 6896 9 DEC. 89 397

1889

From The Commissioner in Mysore & Coorg

To

The Chief Secretary to the ~~Govt.~~ Government of Mysore.

L.R

1889 ~~1890~~ 14

Serial No.

Dated 27th November 1889

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. ~~344~~ No. 1889-90.

Has the honour to request instructions whether the rules contained in Govt. Ex. 2032-4, 85 of 5th June 1883 as regards granting permission, can be enforced in the case of Devarahasitha, whose lands were made unfit for cultivation owing to the breach of tanks.

Subject
Permission to cultivate, 1889-90. 7/12
Sent under R.P. 4 to Dec. confidential
7/12

B 10-12-89. LR 9-12-89

(19)

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Tumkur District.

No. 374.

Camp Sira dated
26th November 1887.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following case for the decision of Government.

Narasa bin Seeta of Brammasamudra Village, Honnavara Sammat, Sira Taluk, applied for wet land, Survey No. 104, measuring 2 acres and 24 guntas assessed at Rs 16, and took possession thereof during the current year. By the time he had made preparations for tilling the land the Brammasandra Tank under which the land is situated, breached, and the water rushed over the land thereby rendering it unfit

enforced in the case of Parkhurst-
-dare who have applied for land
during the current year, but
though placed in constructive
possession have been prevented
from entering them by the
preaching of Tanko:-

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedt. servant.

Bleess
Deputy Commissioner
Trinkini District

unfit for cultivation.

The applicant now prays that his Darkast may be cancelled as he gained nothing thereby, though he took possession of the land in the current year.

The rains during the current year being unusually heavy, several Sankis have been washed, and in many cases Darkastdars have been unable to cultivate lands applied for; consequently I submit that some concession may be granted during the current year in cases of a similar nature. As regards the other old occupants who have sustained loss owing to the breach of their tanks, the rules laid down in the Revenue Proceedings No. $\frac{2032-41}{85}$ of 5th June 1886 will have to be adhered to; but I shall be glad to receive early instructions whether these rules can be

enforced

Section L.R
File No ~~29/89~~ 13/Rev/82
Serial No 15

Letter No. 1232 dated 26th November 1889, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, submitting for orders the case of Narasa Bin Seria of Brammasandra village in the Chiniture Jagirat of the Sira Taluk, praying for the cancellment of his darkhast for a certain piece of land which he had applied for & obtained possession thereof on during the current year, but before taking it, the Brammasandra Tank breached and rendered the same unfit for cultivation; and further soliciting instructions as to whether some concession may be granted in similar cases during the current year.

2. Office Revenue Proceedings No. 2032-41/85 dated 5th June 1886, laying down revised rules for

work, such land shall pay the full net assessment for that year and not the reduced assessment under the above rule.

IV. Lands which, by their situation, are capable of being cultivated with wet crops, notwithstanding the breach or other accident, shall not be entitled to the reduction of assessment referred to in ~~the preceding rules~~ Rule II above.

III. When the breach or other accident occurs at a time of the year, after the usual supply of water has, or could have, been taken, the full assessment shall be levied during that year, notwithstanding any thing contained in the preceding Rule.

3. In the present case however, as it is clear that the flood waters of the Cauvery flowed over the land and rendered it unfit for cultivation, the Deputy Commissioner is authorised to accept a resignation of the right of occupancy from the authorised owner and write off the assessment in full, if

V. In the year in which the breach or other accident occurs, if any of the tenants shall after personal inspection during the inundation declare such lands and prove the value temporary assessment under Rule II

of irrigation becomes not available for irrigation, in lieu of the full water assessment on lands situated under such tank or other work, there shall be substituted, during the first year of the breach or accident, and succeeding years during which the tank or other work may remain unrestored and unavailable for irrigation, a temporary reduced assessment of half of the full water assessment which shall be fixed as Sengar Kandayam, the remaining half being shown in the accounts as a remission, without reference to any day crop which may be raised.

III. ~~If~~ During the year of the breach or other accident, a profit has been obtained from a land irrigated in the tank or other work

The above rule for half assessment shall not be applicable ~~if in the case of any to any land any profit has been derived to any land which, before the breach or other accident, may have received the correct extent~~

for the grant of remission of assessment on account of wet lands laid waste from want of water.

Order thereon 4792-500/Cu214 of 5-3-9/13

The rules laid down in Proceedings No 2032-41/85 dated 5th June 1886 for granting remissions on land laid waste by breach of their sources of irrigation make no distinction between lands long in occupation and lands taken up by during that in the year in which the source of irrigation failed.

2. The rules on the subject are however imperfect and an amendment of them has been under the consideration of the Government. In lieu of rules II, III & IV in para 6 of the Proceedings above quoted, the Government hereby direct the adoption of the following Rules:—

II. When, by breaching or any other accident, a tank or other work

2/

if the distribution has derived no benefit whatever from the land.

Rules as amended in para 2 above will be published in the Gazette for the info. of all concerned.

Print 1213

Chief Secretary

3/7/90.

To.

The Deputy Comm.r Lyallpur ~~Gondlanwala~~ Dist.

The Supr.t Kel. Survey

The Dy Comm.r Gujrat Dist. for info.n & guidance.

The Director of Statistics & Agriculture.

} add a copy to file

Attested

Note. The revised rules will be published in the Gazette.

1890.

Re; Fire by Comr Timber
Capts Rev Survey
by Comrs of other Dts
Director of Statistics

Dated 5-3-90

No 9792-500
Cir 214.

CM [illegible] 18/3

After seen, send the file
to Draftsman for [illegible]
[illegible]

Draft for
Chancellor

See letter

Mr. [illegible]

V.N.

[illegible]

Read -

Letter No. 374 dated 26th November 1889 from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, submitting for orders the case of Narasa bin Seeba of Brammasandra village in the Thoninkere Jamnat of the Sira Taluk, praying for the cancelment of his contract for a certain piece of land which he had applied for & obtained possession thereof during the current year, but before tilling it, the Brammasandra Tank breached & rendered the same unfit for cultivation; and further soliciting instructions as to whether some concession may be granted in similar cases during the current year.

2, Also - Letter No. 3032-41/85 dated 5th June 1886, laying down revised rules for the grant of remissions of assessment on account of wet lands laid waste from want of water.

Order thereon:-

The rules laid down in Proceedings No. 2082-A/85 dated 5th June 1886 for granting remissions on lands laid waste by breach of their sources of irrigation make no distinction between lands long in occupation and lands taken up by assignment in the year in which the source of irrigation failed. In the present case however, as it is stated that the flood waters of the irrigation tank flooded over the land and rendered it unfit for cultivation, the Deputy Commissioner is authorised to accept a resignation of the right of occupancy from the assignatee and write off the assignment in full, if the assignatee has derived no benefit whatever from the land.

NP.

2 The rules on the subject are known imperfect & ~~the time had~~ an amendment of them has been under the consideration of the Govt. In lieu of ~~the~~ rules II, III & IV ~~of the~~ in place of the Prog. above quoted the Govt. hereby direct the adoption of the following Rules.

(Here follow amended rules for acceptance)

1/3/90

Secretary

Order Secy

To

The Deputy Commr. Chikkabalapur

Copy to Inspector Revenue Survey for information

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore

Revenue

3

Read:-

Letter No. 374 dated 26th November 1889, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tinnevelly District, submitting for orders the case of Narasa bin Seeba of Bramanandra village in the Thovalai Saumat of the Sivagiri Taluq, praying for the cancellement of his ubhayam for a certain piece of land which he had applied for and obtained possession thereof during the current year, but before tilling it, the Bramanandra Tank breached and rendered the same unfit for cultivation; and further soliciting instructions as to whether some concession may be granted in similar cases during the current year.

2. also Devani Proceedings No. 2052-41/85 dated 5th June 1886, laying down revised rules for

shall be based during that year, notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding Rule.

IV. Lands which, by their situation, are capable of being cultivated with wet crops, notwithstanding the breach or other accident, shall not be entitled to the reduction of assessment referred to in Rule II above.

V. In the year in which the breach or other accident occurs, the Deputy Commissioner or one of his Assistants shall after personal inspection during the cultivation season, decide once for all what lands are entitled to the reduced temporary assessment under Rule II.

3. In the present case, however, as it is stated that the flood waters of the breached tank flowed over the land and rendered it unfit for cultivation, the Deputy Commissioner is authorized to assess

a

Rules:—

II. When, by breaching or any other accident a tank or other work of irrigation becomes not available for irrigation, in lieu of the wet assessment on lands situated under such tank or other work, there shall be substituted, during the first year of the breach or accident, and succeeding years during which the tank or other work may remain unrestored and unavailable for irrigation, a temporary reduced assessment of half of the full wet assessment which shall be levied as Bengal Rent-charge, the remaining half being shown in the accounts as a remission, without reference to any dry crops which may be raised.

III. When the breach or other accident occurs at a time of the year, after the usual supply of water has, or could have been taken, the full assessment shall

for the grant of remission of assessment on account of wet lands laid waste from want of water.

Order thereon: No. 9792-800 / Cr. 214

Dated Bangalore 5th March 1890

The rules laid down in Proceedings No. 2082-41 / 85 dated 5th June 1886 for granting remissions on land laid waste by breach of their sources of irrigation make no distinction between lands long in occupation and lands taken up by direct in the year in which the source of irrigation failed.

2. The rules on the subject are however imperfect and an amendment of them has been under the consideration of the Government. In lieu of rules II, III, and IV in para 6 of the Proceedings above quoted, the Government hereby direct the adoption of the following Rules:

2/- a resignation of the right of occupancy from the Dankaotan and write off the assessment in full, if the Dankaotan has derived no benefit whatever from the land.

4. The Rules, as amended in para 2 above will be forthwith published in the Gazette for the information of all concerned.

Chief Secretary.

To The Deputy Commissioner, Sunitha District & Superintendent Revenue Survey
Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information and guidance.
The Director of Statistics and Agriculture

1890

Museum

Date: 5 March 1890

No 9792-800
cir 214

1205

Pamph

Pressing need of the
plant genus in giving
assessment in wet land
laid waste from air and
water.

Draft of rules
which I proposed.

Issued in lieu of this

Order.

The orders for the partial remission of fresh assessment on wetlands contained in paras 6 et seq of Dewan's Proceedings No 4461-9/123 dt 29th August 1881 and in Dewan's Proceedings No 7162-9/219 of 7th Decr. 1881 are cancelled, and in lieu thereof, the following rules are sanctioned for adoption from the revenue year 1885-86.

I. When by breaching or any other accident, a tank or other work of irrigation becomes not

available for irrigation, no remission of the wet assessment on lands situated under such tank or other work shall, as a rule, be granted for the year during which the breach or the accident occurs.

II. But, for the 2nd and succeeding years during which the tank or other work may remain unrestored & unavailable for irrigation, a temporary reduced assessment of half of the full wet assessment shall alone be levied, the remaining half being shown in the accounts as a remission without reference to any dry crops which may be

[illegible]

raised.

III. Lands which, by their situation, are capable of being cultivated with wet crops, notwithstanding the breach or other accident, shall not be entitled to the reduction of assessment referred to in the preceding rule.

IV. In the year following the one in which the breach or accident occurs, the Deputy Commr or one of his assistants shall, after personal inspection, during the cultivation season, decide once for all which lands are entitled to the reduced rate of assessment under Rule II.

V. This temporary

Statement of wet lands on which temporary rate of half assessment is leviable for 188 — 8, in the District of ——.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		
Taluk	Name and number of tank or other work of irrigation.	Date of breach or other accident.	Total		Deduct unoccupied		Deduct also incapable of wet culti-vation.		Balance on which half assessment is leviable pending restoration of tank or other work.		Remarks.
			Area	Assess-ment	Area	Assessmt	Area	Assessmt.	Area	Assessmt.	

The orders for the special remission of the Government Assessment on wet lands contained in Revenue Letters of Demand Proceedings No. 4861-9 / 123 dated 5th August 1901 and in Demand Proceedings No. 7682-9 / 219 dated 7th December 1901 are cancelled and in lieu thereof the following Rules are sanctioned for adoption from the Revenue year 1905-06.

I When, by breaching or other accident, a tank or other work of irrigation wholly

-hand" drawing separately
for each drainage district,
the rates to be levied
and the rates to be
remitted annually until
the restoration of the
drain or other work.

The above "Acre-
-hand" shall form the
basis of collection and
shall be adopted
by the Jamaica and is
officers but it
shall be competent
to the Deputy Com-
missioner to bring
to notice at any time
any instances of fields
which, notwithstanding
the breach or accident,
are capable of being
cultivated with not
more and the papers
intended of drainage
shall

remitted.

III For the purpose of carrying out Rule II as above the Deputy Commissioner or one of his assistants shall, in the year following that on which the breach or accident occurs, carefully inspect the tank or other work and report its exact condition to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, accompanied by a list of the survey fields dependent upon it for their irrigation. The Survey Superintendent shall then prepare and forward to the Deputy Commissioner a supplementary Khar-

band

wholly ceases to be of use for irrigational purposes on remission of the rent agreement on lands situated under such tank or other work shall be granted for the year during which the breach or accident occurs.

II That for the second and succeeding years and until the tank or other work is re-paired, so as [illegible] available for irrigation, the portion of the rent agreement depending upon the water, usually stored in such tank or other work when in a state of repair, shall be

remitted

shall revise the rate of assessment in the supplementary "Star=
=band" accordingly.

V In cases not covered by the fore=
=going Rules no re=
=mission of assessment shall be granted without the previous sanction of Govern=
=ment.

VI The survey rates having been fixed after a full consi=
=deration of the rule of the source of irri=
=gation and upon the basis of an average of good and bad years are not liable to be reduced on the ground that the land has been

allowed

allowed to lie waste.

VII In exceptional cases it will rest with Government to grant special remission in particular to those who suffered heavily from enemy raids or other causes.

"By order"

Secretary

J. Smuts

(20) Draft

1890.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 5th March 1890.

No. 9792-800.
Cir. 214.

Revising rules for the grant of remission of half assessment on wet lands laid waste from want of water.

Mysore Govt. Central Press, Bangalore.—24-2-90.—150

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1890.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS :—

Letter No. 374, dated 26th November 1889, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, submitting for orders the case of Nara *bin* Siba of Brammasandra Village in the Tovinkere Sammat of the Sira Taluk, praying for the cancelment of his darkhast for a certain piece of land which he had applied for and obtained possession thereof during the current year, but before tilling it, the Brammasandra Tank breached and rendered the same unfit for cultivation; and further soliciting instructions as to whether same concession may be granted to similar cases during the current year.

2. Also Dewan's Proceedings No. 2032-41—85, dated 5th June 1886, laying down revised rules for the grant of remission of assessment on account of wet lands laid waste from want of water.

No. 9792-800—CIR. 214, DATED 5TH MARCH 1890.

ORDER THEREON.—The rules laid down in Proceedings No. 2032-41—85, dated 5th June 1886 for granting remissions on land laid waste by breach of their sources of irrigation make no distinction between lands long in occupation and lands taken up by darkhast in the year in which the source of irrigation failed.

2. The rules on the subject are however imperfect and an amendment of them has been under the consideration of the Government. In lieu of Rules II, III and IV in para 6 of the Proceedings above quoted, the Government hereby direct the adoption of the following rules :—

II. When, by breaching or any other accident a tank or other work of irrigation becomes not available for irrigation, in lieu of the wet assessment on lands situated under such tank or other work, there shall be substituted, during the first year of the breach or accident and succeeding years during which the tank or other work may remain unrestored and unavailable for irrigation, a temporary reduced assessment of half of the full wet assessment which shall be levied as Banjar kandayam, the remaining half being shown in the accounts as a remission, without reference to any dry crops which may be raised.

III. When the breach or other accident occurs at a time of the year, after the usual supply of water has, or could have, been taken, the full assessment shall be levied during that year, notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding rule.

IV. Lands which, by their situation are capable of being cultivated with wet crops, notwithstanding the breach or other accident, shall not be entitled to the reduction of assessment referred to in Rule II above.

V. In the year in which the breach or other accident occurs, the Deputy Commissioner or one of his Assistants shall, after personal inspection during the cultivation season, decide once for all what lands are entitled to the reduced temporary assessment under Rule II.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1890.

3. In the present case, however, as it is stated that the flood waters of t breached tank flowed over the land and rendered it unfit for cultivation, the Depu Commissioner is authorized to accept a resignation of the right of occupancy fr the darkhastdar and write off the assessment in full, if the darkhastdar has deriv no benefit whatever from the land.

4. The rules as amended in para 2 above will be published in the Gazette the information of all concerned.

T. ANANDA RAO,
Chief Secretary

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information and guidance.
The Director of Statistics and Agriculture.

Gazette

19—

1890.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 5th March 1890.

No. 9792-800.
Cir. 214.

Revising rules for the grant of remission of half assessment on wet lands laid waste from want of water.

Mysore Govt. Central Press, Bangalore.—24-3-00.—150.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1890.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS :—

Letter No. 374, dated 26th November 1889, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, submitting for orders the case of Narsa *bin* Siba of Brammasandra Village in the Tovinkere Sammat of the Sira Taluk, praying for the cancelment of his darkhast for a certain piece of land which he had applied for and obtained possession thereof during the current year, but before tilling it, the Brammasandra Tank breached and rendered the same unfit for cultivation; and further soliciting instructions as to whether same concession may be granted to similar cases during the current year.

2. Also Dewan's Proceedings No. 2032-41—85, dated 5th June 1886, laying down revised rules for the grant of remission of assessment on account of wet lands laid waste from want of water.

No. 9792-800—CIR. 214, DATED 5TH MARCH 1890.

ORDER THEREON.—The rules laid down in Proceedings No. 2032-41—85, dated 5th June 1886 for granting remissions on land laid waste by breach of their sources of irrigation make no distinction between lands long in occupation and lands taken up by darkhast in the year in which the source of irrigation failed.

2. The rules on the subject are however imperfect and an amendment of them has been under the consideration of the Government. In lieu of Rules II, III and IV in para 6 of the Proceedings above quoted, the Government hereby direct the adoption of the following rules :—

II. When, by breaching or any other accident a tank or other work of irrigation becomes not available for irrigation, in lieu of the wet assessment on lands situated under such tank or other work, there shall be substituted, during the first year of the breach or accident and succeeding years during which the tank or other work may remain unrestored and unavailable for irrigation, a temporary reduced assessment of half of the full wet assessment which shall be levied as banjar kandayam, the remaining half being shown in the accounts as a remission, without reference to any dry crops which may be raised.

III. When the breach or other accident occurs at a time of the year, after the usual supply of water has, or could have, been taken, the full assessment shall be levied during that year, notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding rule.

IV. Lands which, by their situation are capable of being cultivated with wet crops, notwithstanding the breach or other accident, shall not be entitled to the reduction of assessment referred to in Rule II above.

V. In the year in which the breach or other accident occurs, the Deputy Commissioner or one of his Assistants shall, after personal inspection during the cultivation season, decide once for all what lands are entitled to the reduced temporary assessment under Rule II.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1890.

3. In the present case, however, as it is stated that the flood waters of the breached tank flowed over the land and rendered it unfit for cultivation, the Deputy Commissioner is authorized to accept a resignation of the right of occupancy from the darkhastdar and write off the assessment in full, if the darkhastdar has derived no benefit whatever from the land.

4. The rules as amended in para 2 above will be published in the Gazette for the information of all concerned.

T. ANANDA RAO,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information and guidance.
The Director of Statistics and Agriculture.

10. 142 d 1.11.85. From the Asst Commr Yelandur Rocks Subdivision - Submits the report called for in regard to the remission of ½ assessment on entire fields of wet lands left uncultivated owing to the failure of the irrigation work.

9. d 2.4.86. From the D.C. Bangalore - Requests instructions as to whether the remissions of wet waste land are to be granted for 1886.

12. 91 d 21.5.86 to the Secretary.
Submits a statement of his opinion on the subject of granting remissions on wet lands allowed to lie waste.

13. 120P/422 d 31.12.86 from the D.C. Kolar.
States that the system of remi is in itself objectionable on the ground it is opposed to the principles of survey settlement and that the existing system is fraught with all sorts of evils and is open to ~~abuse~~ abuse on the part of the petty officers and therefore advocates the grant of remissions only in cases where extensive tracts of wet lands have lain fallow for want of water for irrigation.